

TODAY'S PRICES
Mexican bank notes, state bills, 6@30c; pesos, old, 84c; new, 45c; Mexican gold, 50c; nacionales, 25c; bar silver, H. & H. quotation, \$1.07 1/2; copper, 23 1/2@24c; grains, lower; livestock, lower; stocks, irregular.

LATEST NEWS BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.

DELIVERED ANYWHERE, 10c MONTH

EL PASO, TEXAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1919.

SINGLE COPY, FIVE CENTS

HOME EDITION

WEATHER FORECAST.
El Paso and west Texas, partly cloudy; New Mexico, partly cloudy, local thunderstorms; Arizona, generally fair in south, local thunderstorms in north.

12 PAGES TODAY

CHICAGO STRIKE

BLAMES HIGHER UPS FOR ABUSE OF SOLDIERS

"Hardboiled" Smith Places Responsibility On General And Colonel.

GIVEN HEARING BY COMMITTEE

Gen. Strong And Col. Grinstead Blamed For Prison Farm Cruelties.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Responsibility for cruel treatment of American soldiers at prison farm No. 2, near Paris, was placed squarely upon the shoulders of Maj. Gen. F. S. Strong and Col. E. P. Grinstead by Lieut. Frank H. (Hardboiled) Smith, in testimony given by him today before a subcommittee of the house of representatives at Governor's Island.

"High Officers Knew Conditions." Asked by representative Royall C. Johnson, of South Dakota, chairman of the subcommittee, if his superior officers were acquainted with conditions in the prison and if he considered them responsible for them, Smith replied:

"Absolutely. These higher in authority knew everything that took place in the prison."

"What were your orders when you were placed in command?" Smith replied that he had been told by Col. Grinstead that the orders of Gen. Strong were that prisoners were to be treated with the most ruthless severity.

"Was it your understanding that these men were to be treated in such a way that they never would come back to Paris or pass through these farms again?"

"Yes," was the answer. In reply to an inquiry as to whether he ever had discussed conditions at the farm with his superiors, Smith replied:

"I told the adjutant that some one would be in Leavenworth before we were through."

"What was the name of the adjutant?"

"Adjutant Hanson."

"Admitted about money losses." Smith was asked about complaints of prisoners that they had lost money at the prison farm. He declared that very few of the men sent there brought with them more than a few francs. Most of the men sent to the farm, of which he was in command, came from another prison, known as the "Bastille" where, it has been claimed, prisoners were treated more cruelly than in any other of the American detention camps.

Smith testified that many soldiers who came from the "Bastille" complained that they had been unable to get funds for which they had been given receipts. He declared he took up this subject in correspondence, but

(Continued on page 2, column 2.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Japan is not yet ready to make a public statement of her intentions with respect to the return of Kion chow, but will do so in due course. This does not mean that eventually the whole phantom question will not be cleared up in a way satisfactory to American public opinion and appear the opposition in the American senate, but for the present there must be indulgence, the Japanese feel.

The Japanese delegation at Versailles has not yet returned to Tokyo. Certainly no detailed negotiation can be carried on until their return, though a public statement of policy.

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WILSON LAYS BEFORE SENATE TREATY TO AD FRANCE IF ATTACKED, ASKING ITS RATIFICATION WITH GERMAN PACT

IF PEACE TERMS PROVIDES MILITARY ASSISTANCE WITHOUT WAITING ON LEAGUE

STAND, LEAGUE MUST PERISH

President Expresses Belief Treaty Already Adequately Safeguards France, But Adds Years Ahead Hold Incalculable Possibilities; Would Pledge Aid as Evidence of Gratitude to Friend of America.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—President Wilson today transmitted to the senate the special treaty with France by which the United States pledges itself to come immediately to the aid of that republic in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany and asked for its early ratification along with the treaty with Germany.

Follows Senate Criticism. Submission of the treaty came after sharp criticism by senate Republicans, who for several days had openly charged on the senate floor that in failing to present the draft of the treaty along with the treaty of Versailles, the president had violated one of the articles of the documents. The president did not follow his usual custom of presenting the treaty in person. He sent it to the capital by special messenger along with a message explaining its object.

By unanimous consent the French treaty was laid before the senate in open session at the request of chairman Lodge, of the foreign relations committee.

At the suggestion of chairman Lodge the treaty was referred to the foreign relations committee without objection or discussion. The message follows:

Text of The Message. "Gentlemen of the senate: I take pleasure in laying before you a treaty with France, which I now submit to you, is to provide for immediate military assistance to France by the United States in case of any attack upon that republic."

"It was signed on the same day with the treaty of peace and is intended as a temporary supplement to it. It is believed that the treaty of peace with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France against aggression from her recent enemy on the east, but the years immediately ahead of us contain many incalculable possibilities. The covenant of the league of nations provides for military action for the protection of its members only upon advice of the council of the league, advice given, it is presumed, only upon deliberation and acted upon by each of the governments of the member states only if its own judgment justifies such action."

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Cardinal Doesn't Think Prohibition Cures Everything



HERE is cardinal Gibbons, America's foremost Catholic prelate, on his 55th birthday anniversary.

In an interview the cardinal referred to the race riots in Washington. He deplored the conditions in the national capital and declared "it is proof that a legislative prohibition of intoxicating drinks is not, as it is said, a panacea for all social and moral evils."

The cardinal also remarked that the present trouble in Washington was all the more threatening and ominous, as it is being carried on in the very capital of the nation under the eyes of the president and in the shadow of the White House.

This photo of cardinal Gibbons was made on his birthday on the estate of Mr. Shriver, in Carroll county, Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—House Republicans and Democrats today lined up for debate on the attitude of the war department in selling its surplus food stocks, valued at \$10,000,000. A resolution requesting secretary Baker to adopt a policy of immediate sale of the products direct to the consumers was under consideration.

In its report, the Republican majority of the house was investigating committee charged secretary Baker with withholding the supplies to benefit private interests. A minority report submitted by the Democrats on the investigation included a statement of the secretary saying that the policy "had been, and is to be, in the best interests of the country."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The record for last week shows that 22 cars of alfalfa left this point, practically all going to the El Paso market. The cantaloupe shipments have amounted to a carload a day with Chicago as the destination. Beginning next week it is expected that five and six carloads of cantaloupes a day will be shipped out from this point.

The greater part of this crop is coming from the fields west of Vinton and several trucks are engaged in hauling the crates of fruit.

Eight planes fly over valley. Eight airplanes visited the upper valley Monday, all flying from the north. Four of them were in single file and made a pretty picture as they skimmed the top of the Franklin range. Three were in another group and one lone plane followed the course of the river.

RAIN FLOODS LAS CRUCES; SHIPPING CABBAGES, PEARS. Las Cruces, N. M., July 29.—Streets of Las Cruces were flooded Monday night as a result of heavy rainfall. The rain fell in torrents and made the streets impassable at some points.

About one hundred people are now picking and assorting pears at the fair grounds. The sorting machine alone puts through 125 boxes per hour.

The packing of cantaloupes continues and shipments are being made in carload lots to eastern markets. Shipping cabbage in carload lots from here continues, but much of the crop is now harvested.

ACTING GOVERNOR PARDONS NEW MEXICO PRISONER. Santa Fe, N. M., July 29.—Acting governor Parker today granted his pardon to a prisoner in the penitentiary. The recipient of the favor is Sol Jacoby, who was sentenced from San Miguel county in 1917 to serve one year for receiving stolen property. Under the appeal to the supreme court and a 60 day reprieve by governor O. A. Larrazolo, Jacoby had not begun to serve the term, although he has spent some time in jail.

Governor Larrazolo assisted in the presentation and therefore was not able to grant the pardon, which was recommended by the trial judge and the district attorney.

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Mrs. Marbellio's goat wandered into a local florist's establishment and proceeded to make a meal on several choice orchids and rare buds, contemptuously passing plants and buds of lesser value.

The proprietor said he was not running a goat hotel, and anyway, a goat with such an exquisite appetite and a penchant for orchids was a nuisance. He gave the goat a fine of \$5 and was imposed on Mrs. Marbellio and a warning given to keep her goat at home.

Hereafter Mrs. Marbellio's goat will have to stick to a plain diet of tin cans, scrap iron and old shoes.

25 ARE KILLED IN THAT CITY SINCE THE RACE RIOTS STARTED

"To Hell With The Public," Cry Chicago Carmen, Voting Strike; 15,000 Men Go Out

Surface and Elevated Systems Tied Up After Transportation Line Employees Reject Compromise; Demand 8 Hour Day and 77 Percent Wage Increase; All Kinds of Vehicles Pressed In Service.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Fifteen thousand street railway employees went on strike for higher wages at 4 o'clock this morning, completely tying up the surface and elevated systems of the city.

The companies made no attempt to run cars and workers depended on steam railways, automobiles and other vehicles to reach their places of business. Early last night heads of the unions and officials of the street railway companies reached an agreement to fix the wages of the men at approximately 45 cents an hour and grant an eight hour day with time and a half for overtime. It was thought this action would avert a walkout, but at a mass meeting shortly before midnight the men repudiated the agreement and voted to strike at 4 a. m.

The employees demanded a 77 percent over present wages, an eight hour day and time and a half for overtime. Six thousand of the surface and elevated men attended the meeting at the Carmen's auditorium, at which the strike vote was carried with a

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Race rioting spread outside the south side negro district today. There was serious fighting and shooting in the Loop early in the forenoon. The exclusive north side residential district received a touch of disorder.

Killings continued after daylight, bringing the number of dead, in police reports, up to 25 by mid-forenoon, and hundreds were injured. The police had under investigation three other reported killings.

Strike Also Hits Spread. The street car strike seemed to aid the spread of race rioting, which surged up from the south side into the Loop on the heels of thousands walking to work, who ordinarily ride streets, ordinarily almost deserted after dark. The police had under investigation three other reported killings.

One unidentified negro was killed and two negroes were wounded at Wabash and Adams streets, the heart of the downtown district, when rioting which was renewed at 10 o'clock this morning.

Joseph Powers, a street car conductor, was shot and killed soon after daylight in connection with the killing.

The police list of riot fatalities runs to 25 at 10:30 a. m. when Thomas Joshua, negro, was killed by a detective, who fired into a crowd of whites, who were shouting and when R. F. Hardy, negro, died at a hospital.

A list of the dead follows: Alex Attenberg (negro), Henry Baker (negro), Eugene Cappel (white), Jack Crandall (negro), August Billon (negro), Donald Hedrick (white), Eugene Gottle (white), Edwards Giller (white), R. F. Hardy (negro), Emmett Jones (white), John Jones (white), Joseph Powers (white), Alton Sanderberg (white), John H. Simpson (negro), Nick Warrick (white), Robert Williams (negro), two unidentified white men, two negroes.

Another White Killed. Later Harold Ringdell, white, was killed by bullets fired from a house at 1011 South State street and killed. When the police rushed the place, they found and arrested four women and nine men, all negroes. Two revolvers, two razors, two axes, several knives and a quantity of cartridges were also recovered.

(Continued on page 2, column 1.)

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Some of the most serious rioting of the city occurred in the Cook county jail when 100 negro prisoners, exercising outside their cells, overpowered a negro guard and raced into the exercise room of the white prisoners. There were between 600 and 700 white prisoners in the room. When the negroes rushed into the room, several of the negro guards were wounded. The regular force of guards was unable to control the prisoners, and, rather than attempt to quell them, locked the Carmine's and appealed for aid. The prisoners fought for an hour before they were beaten into submission with clubs. Several of the negro prisoners, it was reported, carried knives, and a number of white prisoners are said to have been seriously wounded.

about that appeared almost unanimous. Representatives of the men attempted to give an explanation of the negotiations between themselves and the company officials. The compromise was reached, but the men swept their officials from control of the meeting. Several of the negro men, who were on the platform, the men put over the strike vote with a roar, then proclaimed in favor of an 8 1/2 cents an hour wage on eight hour day, a six hour day Sunday and a six day week.

Leader Shouted Down. For two hours William Quinlan, president of the Carmen's union, fought to get the compromise proposition before the meeting. Finally L. D. Blum, member of the international board of the union, attempted to get the terms of the agreement set to wages before the meeting. "Remember, men, we are not fighting the traction companies in this matter. We are fighting the Chicago public."

"To hell with the public; the public be damned," several shouted, and Blum threw up his hands and sat down.

Runners went to nearby elevated stations and notified the crews of each train as it rolled up to the platform. Others went to the streets and boarded street cars to inform the crews. Within an hour all employees had the information and by a little after 4 o'clock this morning the last

(Continued on page 3, column 4.)

Housewives, Are You Canning? Put Up Fruit for Winter

WOULD you like to know how to can fruit without sugar, how to keep beets from fading, how to put up apple pie filling, how to preserve fruit juices, how to make apple syrup from cider, how to put up vegetable soup, okra soup, chicken soup? Well, write a letter to our Washington bureau and ask for F. R. 839.

Would you like to know the best way to make hard jelly, soft jelly, mint, orange, peach jelly; would you like to know how to make watermelon rind preserves, cherry, fig or strawberry preserves; would you like to know how to make quince paste, apricot paste, guava paste, gooseberry paste; would you like to know how to make gingered pears, grapefruit marmalade, or apple butter? Ask for F. R. 853.

Would you like to know how to dry pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, prunes, figs; would you like to know how to take the water out of potatoes, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, onions, pumpkin, tomatoes, okra, corn, celery, so they will keep? Send for F. R. 884.

Would you like to know how to apply the principle of fermentation and salting to string beans, beets, cucumbers, corn, spinach, green tomatoes, so they will keep like sauerkraut? Let us send you F. R. 861.

Would you like to know the best way to store in your cellar such products as squashes, celery, parsnips, cabbages, beans, apples, turnips, so they will keep all winter—would you like to know how best to make a cellar in which to keep them? F. R. 879 gives the information.

Address a request for any one of these to The El Paso Herald information Bureau, Frederic J. Haskin, Director, Washington, D. C., and enclose a two cent stamp for return postage.

Now Is The Time To Advertise

PRESENT ADVERTISERS—Increase your space. PROSPECTIVE ADVERTISERS—Bring your plans to a head and start advertising immediately.

ADVERTISING began as an afterthought of business, but became the forethought. Just as it was a part of the forethought of war that insured victory, so advertising must become the forethought of peace to insure prosperity.

Advertising Anticipates; Advertising Discounts; Advertising Compels. Advertising is the surest, quickest, and most economical selling force known to industry today.

The power of an idea multiplied in millions of minds moves governments—or goods—as the case may be. The department of labor urges more advertising by merchants and manufacturers to insure the present prosperity of the nation.

This is prepared by the United States Department of Labor. W. B. Wilson, secretary. Adv. No. A-5

Here's The Newest Thing In Paris Wearin' 'Em Higher, As In Hawaii



PARIS FASHIONS. Striking costumes combining many fashionable features as worn by the charming French women at the famous Longchamps racetrack, near Paris. A costume, featuring an Hawaiian overcoat effect, attracted much attention. The short skirt, as worn by the ultra-fashionable of the French capital, is missing. The long fringed overcoat, short sleeves and the carrying of a heavy walking stick has also gained much favor in Paris.

Like other citizens of El Paso, I am desirous of keeping the tax rate of El Paso down to its present figure. The canal is a sensible proposition and if the people decide to establish it, the city will not be able to finance this proposition with the present 5 percent tax rate. However, it would reduce the water rate. The schools also need money and the tax rate must be raised to 5 1/2 percent in order to finance needed improvements."

At the meeting were mayor Davis, alderman Park W. Pittman, William T. Griffith, R. C. Scrimple, and Martin L. Sweeney. William P. R. McCall, city tax assessor and collector; Harry Kane, auditor; Victor C. Moore, city attorney; W. C. Stewart, city engineer; and Joseph H. McBroom, former city attorney.

Council Decides Vote Shall Be Taken Within The Next 60 Days; Formulate Itemized Proposed Expenditures; Citizens Will Also Vote on the City Employees Having to Stand Civil Service Examinations.

A special meeting of the city council Tuesday morning, it was decided to hold an election within the next 60 days for a bond issue totaling \$1,095,000.

At the same time two charter amendments will be voted upon, one amendment providing that all employees of the city with one or two exceptions shall be employed under the civil service commission, while the other provides for an increase in the tax rate from 5 percent to 5 1/2 percent in order to finance necessary improvements.

The itemized bond issue is as follows: Paving, \$140,000; sewers, \$75,000; street repairs, \$25,000; septic tank, \$100,000; electric drive, \$100,000; parks, \$100,000; library, \$25,000; street opening, \$10,000; city hall, \$125,000; water works, \$100,000; schools, \$220,000.

These figures, however, are tentative. If a proposed plan regarding sewage disposal is practical, the bonds for a septic tank will not be asked for. An investigation of several types of sewage disposal is now being made by the city council.

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CROPS SHIPPED FROM ANTHONY

Alfalfa Sent to El Paso and Cantaloupes to Chicago.

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We Could Use Burges And Thomason Both For Congress And Governor